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ADDRESS TO YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY

Will you permit me, dear young friends, to
speak to you freely as to your daughters? You
doubtless need no argument to convince you of
the excellence of industry. We will devote a
few thoughts only to those branches of it which
belong peculiarly to our own sex. It is one of
our privileges, that we have such a variety of
interesting employments. Time need never
hang upon our hands, who have it continually
in our power to combine amusement with utility.

If we have any vacancy for amuse to creep
in, it must surely be our own fault.
Needle work, in all its countless forms of
use elegance and ornament has been the appropriate
occupation of woman. From the shades,
where its simple process was but to unite the
fig leaf to the days when the most exquisite
tissues of embroidery rivalled nature's pencil, it
has been their duty and their resource. The
most delicate female accomplishments. But
its necessary departments should be thoroughly
understood. The numerous modifications of
mending are not beneath the notice of the most
refined young lady. To keep her own wardrobe
perfectly in order, she doubtless considers
her duty. A just regard to economy—a wish
to add to the comfort of all around—(and a
desire to aid in the relief of the poor, will induce
her to become expert in these inventions, by
which the various articles are repaired, altered,
or renovated. A very sensible, rational self
complacency arises from the power of making
"auld clathis look amaisht as well as new."

I regret that the quiet employment of knit-
ting has become so nearly obsolete. In many
parts of Europe it continues a favorite branch
of female occupation. It is so among the classic
shades of Greece; and Russel, in his tour in
Germany, speaking of the Saxon ladies says,
"they are models of industry at home or a-
broad, knitting going to her rout would think
little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend
half an hour without her implements of hus-
bandry. At Dresden, even the theatre is no
protection against knitting needles. I have
seen a lady gravely lay down her work, while
away the tears which the sorrows of Thuekla's
or Walstein's death had brought into her eyes,
and quietly resume her knitting." Knitting is
adapted to those little intervals of time when
it would be scarcely convenient to collect the
more complicated apparatus of needle work.
It is the friend of twilight. That sweet season
of reflection, so happily described by a Scotch
writer, as that brief period "when the shuttle
stands still before the lamp is lightened." Nei-
ther are the productions of the knitting needles
valueless, as those who take no part in them
are disposed to pronounce. Yet, if there are
any who consider so humble a branch of econ-
omy unworthy their regard, they may still be
induced to patronize it, for the comfort it ad-
minister unto the poor. Their laborious occu-
pations and limited leisure often preclude their
attention to this employment, and a pair of thick
stockings in winter will be usually found a
most acceptable gift to their shuddering little
ones. Knitting seems to have a native affinity
with social feeling. It leaves the thoughts at
liberty for conversation, and yet imparts just
enough of the serene and self satisfied sensation
of industry, to promote good humor and pre-
pare for the pleasant interchange of society.

I recollect in my early days, sometimes seeing
a number of most respectable elderly ladies,
collected for an afternoon visit, all knitting,
all happy, all discussing the various topics of neighborly
concerns, with friendly interest and de-
light. I saw benevolent smiles beaming from
their faces, and formed a fancied union between
knitting and contentment which perchance is
not yet broken. I observed that the fabrics
which they wrought, to protect the feet of their
household, were often composed of yarn man-
ufactured by their own hands. And here, per-
mit me to advert to that almost forgotten uten-
sil, the large spinning wheel. From the univer-
sal, yet gentle exercise it affords the limbs, the
chest, and the whole frame, it is altogether the
best mode of domestic calisthenics which
has hitherto been devised. It is well adapted
to those periods when, from a succession of
storms, ladies are prevented from going into
the open air, and begin to feel the lassitude of
a too sedentary life. By a change of habits
in the community, and the introduction of ma-
chinery on a large scale, domestic manufac-
tures have become a less prominent branch of
economy. Still a degree of alliance subsists
between them. Materials for winter stockings
might be profitably prepared in families. Du-
rable flannels and even handsome carpets, have
been often the productions of delicate hands.
Among a large family of sisters, the cheerful

operations of the spinning wheel assume the
character of an amusement, and are said to pro-
mote a happy flow of spirits. Were my own
sex as great admirers of antiquity as the other, I
might bespeak a most creditable chronology for
this same science of spinning, and present a
formidable list of princesses, and women of
high degree, who patronized it by their exam-
ple. Yet inasmuch as there are but few lady
antiquarians, and I have not the temerity to un-
dertake to bring an exploded thing into fashion,
I plead for the great spinning wheel, solely as a
salutary mode of exercise, and not one incon-
sistent with domestic economy. To females
who suffer for want of muscular action—and
there are many such among the higher classes—
physicians have prescribed a variety of sub-
stitutes, such as sweeping, polishing furniture,
jumping the rope, playing at battledore, mod-
ifications of calisthenics, &c. In some of these
the effort is too violent; in others it may be
carried to excess, through excitement or com-
petition—but regular exercise upon the spinning
wheel has been known to give the valutilian
strength, and to remove incipient tendency to
pulmonary diseases.

With regard to the culinary art, I should be
pleased to persuade my young ladies to become
somewhat adepts to it. Not that I believe to
tempt the palate with big seasoned dishes, and
induce indigestion and debility among one's
guests and dearest friends, is true benevolence,
though some benevolent ladies may practice it.
But that superintendence of a table, which
unites neatness with comfort, consults health
and prevents prodigality, and the power of per-
sonally supplying it with salutary or elegant
preparations, is an accomplishment of no slight
order. It need not follow that a thorough
knowledge of housekeeping is incompatible with
intellectual tastes and attainments. There is
indeed no native affinity between them; but
she will display the greatest mental energy,
who can reconcile such discrepancies, compose
their welfare and become adept in each. This
may be effected; we have had repeated ex-
amples. It will suffice our present purpose to
cite one. The accomplished editor of the Ju-
venile Miscellany, of current literature, to in-
struct and delight, is also the author of the
"Frugal House-wife," and able practically to
illustrate its numerous and valuable precepts.
You will probably think, my young friends,
that an essay on such homely and antique
subjects might have been spared. But while
home continues to be the province of woman,
nothing that relates to its comfort, order, and
economical arrangement should be held of slight
import. That these complicated duties may be
well and gracefully performed, some foundation
should be laid for them in youth.

It has been alleged as an objection to the
present expanded system of female education,
that it creates dislike to the humble occupations
of the domestic sphere. It becomes those who
enjoy these heightened privileges, to disprove
the argument, and to free themselves from the
ingratitude of repaying the increased liberality
of the other sex, with disregard to their interests
and happiness. This responsibility rests much
with the rising generation. We, therefore, who
are almost ready to pass off the stage, entreat
you, our daughters, not to despise that domes-
tic industry which walks hand in hand with
respectability and contentment. We pray you
to show that love of books is not inconsistent
with what republican simplicity expects from
his daughters, and that knowledge need be no
hindrance to duty.

EFFECTS OF RASHNESS.

A certain Persian of distinction had for some
years, been extremely anxious that he might
have a son to inherit his estate. His wishes
on this subject were, at length, gratified; a son
was born, and the fond father was so anxious
for the health and safety of the little stranger,
that he would scarcely suffer it to be taken out
of his sight, and was never so much delighted
as when he was employed in holding him.
One day, his wife, on going to the bath,
committed the infant to the Persian's care, ear-
nestly entreating him not to quit the cradle
until she came back. Scarcely, however, had
she quitted the house, when the king sent for her
husband. To refuse, or to delay obeying the
royal summons, was impossible; he, therefore,
went immediately to the place, after having en-
trusted the child to the care of a favorite dog,
which had been bred up in the family.—No
sooner was the father out of sight, than a large
snake made his appearance, and was crawling
towards the cradle. When the dog saw that
the child's life was in danger, he instantly seized
the snake by the back of the head, and de-
stroyed it.

Soon after, when the father returned from
court, the dog, as if conscious of the service he
had performed, ran out to meet his master. The
man, seeing the dog standing with blood, im-
agined he had killed the child; and, without
making any farther reflection or inquiry,
struck the faithful little animal such a blow
with his stick, that he instantly expired.

When the father came into the house, and saw
the child safe, and the snake lying dead by the
side of the cradle, he smote his breast with grief,
accusing himself of rashness and ingratitude
towards the dog. While he was uttering these

woeful lamentations, in came his wife, who
having learned the cause of his distress, blamed
him severely for his want of reflection. He
confessed his indiscretion, but begged her not
to add reproaches to his distress, as reproach
now avail nothing.—"True," said she, "advice
can be of no service in the present instance;
but I wish to rouse your mind to reflection, that
you may reap instruction from your misfor-
tunes. Shame and repentance and the sure
consequences of precipitation and want of re-
flection.

"I have heard," continued she, "that a king
of Persia had a favorite hawk. Being one day
at a hunting party, with his hawk on his hand,
a deer started up before him. He let the hawk
fly, and following the deer with great eager-
ness, till, at length, it was taken. The com-
raders were all left behind in the chase.—The
king, being thirsty, rode about in search of wa-
ter. Reaching at length the foot of a moun-
tain, he discovered a little water, trickling in
drops from the rock. He accordingly took a
little cup out of his quiver and held it to catch
the water.

"Just when the cup was filled, and the king
was going to drink, the hawk, which had fol-
lowed his master, alighted, shook his pinions
and overset the cup. The king was vexed at
the accident, and again applied the vessel to
the hole in the rock. When the cup was re-
plenished, and he was lifting it to his mouth,
the hawk clapped his wings and again threw it
down: at this the king was so enraged, that
he flung the bird with such force against the
ground, that it immediately expired.

"At this time, the officer called the table-
decker, came up. He took a napkin out of
his budget, wiped the cup, and was going to
give the king some water to drink. The king
said he had a great inclination to taste the pure
water that distilled through the rock; but, not
having patience to wait for his being collected
in drops, he ordered the table-decker to go to
the top of the mountain, and fill the cup at the
fountain head.

"The table-decker, having reached the top
of the mountain, saw a large serpent lying dead
at the spring, and perceived that the poisonous
form of this reptile had mixed with the water
which fell in drops through the rock.—He
descended, related the fact to the king, and
presented him with a cup of cold water out of
his flagon.

"When the king lifted his cup to his lips, the
tears gushed from his eyes. He then related
to the table-decker the adventure of the hawk,
and made many reflections upon the destruc-
tive consequences of precipitation and thought-
lessness; and during his whole life, the arrow
of regret continually rankled in his breast."

The Persian, thus instructed by the good
counsel of his wife, ever after guarded himself
against the rashness to which he had been be-
fore addicted.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE. We have been fur-
nished with the following particular of an escape
from drowning, by a friend in Couit, south
part of this town.

About the 10th ult, Capt Nathan Coleman
left Hartford, Conn. with his family, consist-
ing of his wife and three daughters, for home,
in the vessel which he commanded. The two
eldest were permitted to set in the boat, the
wind going light, which was veered some dis-
tance behind the vessel. After sailing in this
situation for some time, they desired to take a
little child, belonging to a passenger, with them.
The boat was drawn along side of the vessel,
for the purpose of complying with their wishes.
The youngest stepped on the thwart, with the
intention of receiving the child. The boat
suddenly changed her position, which caused
her to lose her balance, and she was precipitated
into the water headforemost. Her father did
not notice what was doing until his attention
was arrested by the noise of the fall. Without
removing any of his apparel, he leaped into the
water to rescue her. Although a good swim-
mer, he found it difficult to keep above water,
but the danger of his daughter made him forget
himself, and on her first coming to the top he
caught her and swam for the boat. The girl
finding herself in this situation seized her father
around the neck, which drew his head under,
and after a short struggle they both sunk to-
gether. The consciousness of the father was at
this time, beyond the power of language to
convey. He struggled and thrust the child
from him, and reached the surface of the water
almost lifeless. After inhaling fresh air, he
found himself some distance from the boat, but
by his own efforts and the aid of the daughter in the boat,
he succeeded in getting to her. On casting his
eyes to the boat, where he had left the object
of his anxiety, he saw her head above water,
moving in a slow dying motion. Unwilling to
relinquish his hopes, he propelled the boat
towards her, with all his remaining strength,
but before he arrived where she was seen, she
had disappeared from the top, but was discover-
ed, by her white dress, beyond his reach be-
neath. Without any hope of saving her, he
plunged his oar into the water as far as he was
able, and soon found that something was attach-
ed to it. He raised it gently, with mingled feel-
ings of hope and fear, and to his surprise and
joy, his child had grasped it with both hands,

and she was taken once more, with life quite
extinct, into the boat. After some time had
elapsed, she showed signs of returning anima-
tion, and was again restored to the arms of her
friends alive.—[Barnstable Journal.]

The Dead Mare.—An old man who had
several sons was characterized by his dishonest
propensities, and a disposition to overreach
in driving a bargain, in which respect they
closely resembled him, being chips of the old
block. One of them, his favorite son owned a
fine grey mare, to which the father took a fancy,
but could not prevail on him to part with her.
It was in vain that he repeatedly offered a good
sum for the beast, the son would not sell her
on any terms. At length the animal was sud-
denly taken sick and died. What was to be
done? It was a moonlight night. The son,
with the assistance of his brother, propped up
the mare on all fours, and goes to the old man,
who walks to the door, where he could have a
view of her in the lot. He being dim sighted,
could not discern the trick which was about to
be played off on him. "Father, said the son,
I have no particular use for the mare and be-
lieve you may take her; what will you give
me for her as she now stands? I will give you
your own price for her my son, one hundred
and ten dollars. "Done, she's yours."—The
money was paid down. The old man proud
of his purchase, rose early the next morning to
see the mare, but on approaching, found her
propped up with sticks, when, instead of giving
way to anger, he indulged in a most hearty
laugh, merely observing, "well, I could not
have done it better myself."

The Way to get Rich. Attend to your own
business, and let your neighbor attend to his;
drive your business, and be cautious that your
business does not drive you; when your work
is promised, have it accomplished at the ap-
pointed time, and decomplished in such a man-
ner that your customer may call on you again.

Anecdote of Blucher.—His statue in Berlin,
it seems, upon a pedestal so small, that the
field marshal appears to balance himself with
difficulty. On a parade day at Berlin, as the
old general, so appropriately called by his sol-
diers, Marshal Yorwerts (forward) was riding
past the statue, he observed a boy supporting
himself on the pedestal by the legs of the figure
—"Come down, my fine fellow," cried the veter-
an good humoredly; "do you not see that I
have scarcely room there for myself?"

Engraving on Egg Shells.—Draw any de-
sign you think proper with a pen, and using
melted fat or grease, on an egg shell, and then
put it either in white vinegar or diluted sulphuric
acid. Leave it for about three or four hours,
and then take it out and wash it in fresh water.
The acid, acting on the carbonate of chalk of
which the shell consists, will wear into it, leav-
ing untouched the parts covered with the fatty
matter, which will then stand out in relief.—
This is also the principle of lithography, altho'
the mode of operation differs.

Lucien Bonaparte's recent toast.—At the
dinner of the Literary Society, given at Free-
mason's Hall, on Sturday, June 7, the Prince
of Canio (Lucien Bonaparte) after returning
thanks to the company present for the honor
conferred on him in drinking his health, pro-
posed the following toast, remarkable as eman-
ating from the brother of Napoleon, but the
constant and zealous advocate of republican
principles, for the homage it renders to the ex-
cellence of british institutions. It was given in
French, and translated, runs thus:—"To the
political principles, sacred treasure of the Brit-
ish constitution; to the inviolability of the pri-
vate dwelling, to the independence of the jury,
to the freedom of the press, and to the impres-
criptible right of association! May these pre-
cious liberties, gentlemen, continue to constitute
your happiness! but may they also cease to be
foreign to France, who for forty years has been
fighting to obtain them! May the intellectual
progress of political reform which agitates Eu-
rope, be directed every where, as it is with
you, by religious sentiments, and an inviolable
respect for property! and may all nations be-
come as free as the hospitable people of Old
England."

A severe but just rebuke.—The following re-
marks were made by the Hon. JOHN ANDER-
SON, at a recent Democratic Caucus in Port-
land:—

"If we are the refuse and scum of society,
how is it that the due observance of law and
good order, has so uniformly prevailed, where-
ever we have the control? Where do we hear
of violations of law? of personal insults? of ri-
ots and midnight outrages? Who are the ap-
prising party to these disgraceful scenes?—
Who applauded that most dastardly act, the
mutilation of the Constitution—which could be
palmed off or defended only by persons as mean
and cowardly as the perpetrators? To that gal-
lant ship the cross of St. George had thrice
covered. She bore the palm on the ocean.—
Gen. Jackson stripped from the best troops of
Wellington, the laurels they had so dearly ear-
ned in the wars on the peninsula. The sight of

the ship, or of the General was equally hateful
to the party who resolved it unbecoming a moral
and religious people to rejoice at our victo-
ries, and the moment an indignity could be of-
fered, it was committed? Was it the act of a
single man? Was it condemned or discounte-
nanced by all our citizens? Nay, say, was it
not applauded, openly or secretly by a great
majority of our opponents? Was it not an-
nounced at the Federal festival in this city on
the 4th of July? And was it not received with
cheers and approbation?—Was it not adopted
as their act? And an act it was, worthy of all
who would adopt it."

A DENIAL.

The Boston Evening Mercantile Journal de-
clines that Mr. Webster said in this city; that in
revolutionary times there is no Sabbath. Will
the editor of that paper deny that Mr. Webster
delivered a political harangue in our streets
on the Sabbath? Will he deny that Mr. Web-
ster, in attempting to justify it, alleged that he
was told by an elder of the Presbyterian church
that there was no Sabbath in revolutionary
times? Will he deny that the elder alluded to
denies having made use of the expression?—
Will he deny that it was improper to have a
pologized for the act on the ground which Mr.
Webster did not approve?—[Baltimore Repub-
lican.]

RELIEVING THE COUNTRY.—Mr. Biddle
and his partisans have constantly declared how
painful it was for them to distress the country,
and how glad they would be to relieve it, were
they not deprived of the power of doing so by the
removal of the deposits. The Criminal hypocrisy
of all this cant is now demonstrated by the fact,
that he has been engaged for months in sending
funds to the great banks in Europe, and now
has abroad over \$4200,000, which might have
been retained at home, and used for the relief
of the American People!

Let those who have been deceived by the
cant of the Bank, reflect on this fact, and judge
of Biddle's sincerity.—[Washington Globe.]

From the Argus.

GEN. RIPLEY.

The opposition have resorted to their old trick
in relation to the election to Congress of Gen.
Ripley, in Louisiana. When they have an e-
lection it is not an uncommon practice with
them to claim the man elected. So they did
with General Ripley. He run down the Bank
candidate, and his success changed the delega-
tion of that State in Congress, from three deci-
dedly opposed to the administration to two,
and one in favor of the administration. There-
fore the shout was raised that Gen. Ripley was
opposed to the administration! To place all
the federal quibbling beyond all doubt, we ex-
tract the following from the New Orleans Bee
of the 13th of August:

"General Ripley, who has been selected, en-
joys the reputation of a stern and uncomprom-
ising democrat, is a man of talents and single-
ness of purpose, and is eminently qualified to
discharge, at this important and interesting cri-
sis of our national existence, the trust which
the partialities of his fellow citizens have invest-
ed with him. In him the Bank of the United
States will find no supporter; his opposition to
that dangerous and corrupt monopoly has exist-
ed for a number of years, and is known to be
based upon the firm conviction of its destruc-
tive tendency. His views upon this important
point were given to his fellow citizens before
soliciting their suffrages, and his election may
be considered a fair test of their wishes. He is
personally, as well as politically, friendly to the
venerable patriot now presiding over the opera-
tions of our Government, and has, like him,
seen 'some service.' To sum up in a word,
we congratulate General Ripley's constituents,
as well as the Republican party throughout the
country, upon his election."

A Courageous Officer. It being desirable
to the Vice Chancellor to obtain certain papers
in the possession of the ex-sheriff J. W. Park-
ins, now in the city prison, a power of attor-
ney was placed in the hands of officer A. M.
C. Smith, who, armed with that alone, yester-
day entered the room in which Parkins is con-
fined, and demanded the required documents.
Parkins denied having them; but told him he
knew to the contrary, and unless he gave them
up peaceably, he should proceed to make search
and get possession of them as best he might.—
Parkins dared him to try it—at the same time
displaying a three barreled pistol, which Smith
wrenched from him. He then seized in succes-
sion two other pistols which he had secreted
about him, and after them a dirk and cane-gun
—all which Smith as successfully forced from
him before Parkins could succeed in using any
of them. The treasures were all ready, heavily
charged and primed; and the least repulsi-
on or loss of his presence of mind, would un-
doubtedly have proved instantaneously fatal to
Mr. Smith. By his cool intrepidity and cour-
age, however, the officer not only captured the
fugitive collection of weapons, and handed
them over to the Sheriff, but afterwards leanded
prosecuted his search among the prisoner's
furniture and baggage, and at length succeeded
in finding and bringing away the wished for pa-
pers.—[New York Times.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1834.

The returns of votes so far as received, leave no doubt of the triumph of the people over the Bank—of democracy over federalism. We have never for a moment doubted that this would be the result. Our confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people was too strong to allow us to believe that the wealth or intrigues of the Bank could corrupt or deceive them so far as to make our yeomanry bow their necks to the dominion of a corrupt moneyed institution. We rejoice in this result the more as it has taught Mr. Sprague that the people of this State are not to be insulted with impunity—that the man who dares openly to set them at defiance, and disregard their repeated instructions, will not find them tame enough to kiss the rod, and honor him who has despised them. The federalists have received fresh evidence of how much confidence is to be placed in the assertions and calculations of their papers. After deluging their readers with the hopes of victory and encouraging them to spend their time and money in electioneering and even to bet large sums on the event, some of them are shameless enough to say that they never expected that Mr. Sprague could be elected, thereby admitting that they have been attempting to deceive themselves and the public for the sake of producing an effect. We should think the most natural effect to be produced by such a course would be to destroy all confidence in their declarations, and to disgust all honorable men with a party which has recourse to such means to sustain itself. We have no wish to insult the vanquished or trample on the fallen, but we should think that the repeated deceptions practiced upon their readers by the federal papers might open their eyes to the folly of trusting to their predictions.

The result of the recent election is most honorable to the democracy of Oxford County. Dunlap's net gain will not be less than a thousand, and probably more, judging from the returns already received. We have chosen our member of Congress and Senators by an overwhelming vote. There is probably no choice of County Treasurer. Federal representatives are chosen in Norway and Livermore. The rest are democratic so far as we have heard, and probably will all be. Some might suppose that because there was no federal paper published here, we should have little to contend with. But that very circumstance has made this county an object of peculiar interest to our opponents abroad. The Boston Atlas, Downing Gazette, Advertiser, Journal, &c. have been poured in upon us with the utmost profusion, besides the smaller trash of handbills, extras, facts for the people, &c. This County has been literally flooded with electioneering papers in favor of the Bank candidate. Runners have been hired and sent throughout the county; and many persons from Portland found it convenient to visit various parts of the county just before the election. No pains have been spared by the opposition to bring their full force into the field, as their vote shows, and we should think the result must convince even them of the desperation of their cause. Some of the federalists now admit that they think that their cause has been injured by the distribution of Boston papers. These are the thanks the Boston aristocracy get for their interference in our elections.

We trust that now the election in this State is over, the federal papers will inform their readers of the truth in relation to the elections in other States. The glorious triumphs which they always proclaim just on the eve of our elections are so well understood, that their own party are beginning to be ashamed of them, and place no confidence upon such accounts. The opposition papers have established such a reputation in relation to electioneering matters that no dependence can be placed upon their statements, and their partisans admit that they have deceived them so often that they can place no reliance on what they say. Some of them have perhaps done it ignorantly, and have been deceived by their own hopes. There are others, however, over whose falsehoods, charity can throw no veil, and who deserve the reprobation of all honest men.

The news from Vermont is of the most encouraging character, giving us reason to believe that a reformation has commenced there which will lead soon to the decisive triumph of democracy.

The Court of Common Pleas sits in this town next week.

	Dunlap.	Sprague.	Hill
Paris,	245	113	
Woodstock,	114	3	
Oxford,	157	65	
Hebron,	44	129	
Buckfield,	166	41	40
Hartford,	140	62	
Sumner,	105	60	
Turner,	232	125	
Norway,	143	103	
Livermore,	151	306	
Hamlin's Gore,	11	1	19
Disfield,	87	39	30
Percy,	106	6	
Brownfield,	155	4	
Denmark,	122	34	5
Hiram,	63	116	
Fryeburg,	125	109	
Porter,	140	19	
Lovell,	62	77	
Stow,	63	2	
Jay,	115	65	60
Canter,	109	31	
Rumford,	125	84	
Mexico,	36	25	8
Carthage,	29	20	8
Wald,	80	61	23
Howard's Gore,	10	7	
Bethel,	223	67	
Andover,	38	67	
Byron,	11	17	4
Greenwood,	86	29	
Sweden,	53	44	
Waterford,	118	128	
Stoneham,	35	4	
	3576	2243	197

	Dunlap.	Sprague.	Scot.
Oxford,	34 towns	3576	107
York,	25 "	4715	3023
Cumberland,	27 "	6040	5423
Lincoln,	31 "	4052	4003
Kennebec,	31 "	3516	5715
Penobscot,	25 "	3110	2641
Somerset,	33 "	2013	2391
Hancock,	20 "	1427	1470
Waldo,	20 "	3711	1451
Washington,	7 "	410	610
	245 "	33455	30168

RECAPITULATION. Paris, Lazarus Hathaway, Hebron & Oxford, Rogers Decker, Buckfield, P. D. Parris, Sumner & Hartford, John Briggs, Turner, Jolton Dillingham,

Norway, Wm. Parsons, Jr. Livermore, Reuel Washburn, Mexico, &c. Curtis P. Howe, Denmark, &c. Levi A. Hannaford, Lovell, &c. John Walker, Rumford, &c. Alvan Bolster, Brownfield, Elias Berry, Bethel, Asa Kimball, Greenwood, &c. no choice, Waterford, Moses Patten.

Those in Italics are Democrats.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

THE ELECTIONS.

Sufficient time has transpired since the elections have taken place in several of the States to enable us to arrive at tolerably accurate conclusions as to the results; and now that the federal editors have shouted themselves hoarse, proclaiming their victories, we will examine the case and see how it stands. To afford a better view of the whole ground, and to ascertain clearly the practical results of Messrs. Clay, Webster and Calhoun's winter's work, in proclaiming "ruin," "distress" and "revolution," which was to follow as a consequence of a removal of the deposits, we will glance at all the elections which have taken place since that act of the administration.

1st. *New Hampshire.* The election in this State took place on the second Tuesday of March, in the very midst of the panic efforts of the federal party;—and the result was, that Gov. Badger, the regularly nominated candidate, was elected with scarcely a show of opposition. Every one of the five members of the Council, and every one of the twelve Senators were also the regular democratic candidates, and were generally elected by overwhelming majorities;—and three quarters of the members of the House of Representatives elected were of the same party. In every county and in every Congressional and Senatorial District, all the democratic candidates were elected without one single exception. This was a "good beginning," and we shall presently see how well the other States of the Union have followed our example.

2. *Connecticut.* Here the democratic party was defeated at the election which took place last April. But notwithstanding this is one of the old Hartford Convention States, which has never given General Jackson's administration a particle of support, there is strong hopes that the next trial will present a different result.

3. *Louisiana.* Election 1st Monday in July. This State has twice given its electoral vote for Gen. Jackson, but at no period since 1823, until the recent election, has there been a single representative or senator in Congress elected from that State friendly to the administration, nor has there once been a majority of the Legislature in favor of Gen. Jackson. In 1832 the Clay majority in the three Congressional districts was two thousand four hundred and one. But at the election in July last, Gen. Ripley, a decided friend of the administration, was elected to Congress from one of the districts, and his majority, deducted from the federal majority in the other districts, leaves the federal party a majority of only seven hundred and fifty, in the State, and exhibiting a clear democratic gain of seventeen hundred and fifty-one votes. So much for the Bank experiment upon Louisiana.

4. *Indiana.* Election 1st Monday in August. This State, like Louisiana, supported Gen. Jackson at both elections, whilst her local administration has generally been against him. The Globe says:

In this State the Jacksonians have never made the question of national politics in their domestic Government. The successful candidate for Governor has always, at every election, been anti-Jackson, yet the State, in the three contests, has uniformly supported the President by large majorities. Noble declared for Col. Johnson, and in this way drew to his standard many of the friends of the democracy. From the following, it seems that a majority of the Legislature are in favor of the administration, although this has seldom been the case heretofore.

"*Indiana Election.*—We have yet but partial returns from the elections in this State, but enough to show that Noah Noble has been re-elected Governor, and David Wallace, Lieut. Governor. These are both the old incumbents and Clay men to boot. The elections turned altogether on local considerations, and are no indication of the state of politics in the Hoosier country. We have understood verbally that a majority of the Legislature will be in favor of Jackson."—Ohio Sun.

So much for the federal victory in Indiana.

5. *Illinois.* Election 1st Monday in August. Here the democratic party has been completely triumphant. Messrs. Casey, Reynolds, and May, the administration candidates for Congress, are all elected by triumphant majorities, the former by a majority of more than two thousand. The federalists claim Mr. Duncan, the successful candidate for Governor, as an opponent of the administration. If so, the administration has gained a friend in Congress; for Gov. Reynolds, a strong Jackson man, takes his place, and the opposition may choose which way they will have it. Certain it is that he runs as a Jackson man, and was elected as such. The Legislature of this State is also decidedly in favor of the administration; and yet Illinois is one of the States about which the federalists have raised a great shout of triumph.

6. *Missouri.* The only news we have from this State, is contained in the following paragraph from the Globe:

Gales and Green made a proclamation, on the authority of the St. Louis Advocate, that the Jackson party had little to expect from the Missouri elections to the Legislature; and quoted the remark made by that paper, in reference to a local question, to support them,

which was as follows: "As far as our election has gone, we argue little good from the next Legislature." Now what says the same paper, quoted by the Intelligencer and Telegraph? It says, in a caption to its election returns:

"*Election Returns.* The official returns from the various counties come in very slowly, particularly the south; but the verbal accounts are most cheerful for the friends of democracy. We have no doubt a very large majority of the Legislature in both Houses, notwithstanding the "panics," pressures, and distress tales, will support the present Administration. We should not hazard much, we believe, in saying there would be more than two thirds."

7. *Kentucky.* Election 1st Monday in August, and resulted in the defeat of the democratic party. The federal majority in the Legislature will be larger than it was last year. The democrats of that State seem to have made no great effort except in the fifth Congressional district, the only one in which there was a vacancy. In 1832 this district gave a majority of about twelve hundred against the administration. Now Fletcher's majority over Moore is but about two hundred. The opposition are welcome to all they have gained in Kentucky, and much good may it do them. They had the State before—and if they have a larger majority, they have no more than the State now.

8. *Mississippi.* The following is from the Fayetteville Journal:

In Mississippi, we perceive that only two elections have taken place this year, and these occasioned by the deaths of two Representatives in the State Legislature. In Jefferson county, a river county, where the opposition is strongest, and from which the deceased member [an opponent] was elected before the removal of the deposits, the Bank party run a very popular candidate, Mr. Williams, who avowed himself in favor of the re-election of Polkender. It was urged as an argument to excite his confident friends to turn out to elect him, that it would operate as an instruction to other members from the same section of the State. The hopes of the wigs in this attempt have been blasted. In Copiah, too, a zealous friend of the President and opponent to the Bank, has been elected."

9. *Alabama.* In this State the opposition are beaten, "horse, foot and dragons." The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, after giving in detail the returns, says:

"Well, the elections in Alabama are over, and the 'Whigs' are in a smaller minority in the State than were the Nullifiers last year. Letter after letter, has been published in the northern prints, asserting most positively that with the administration was losing ground, and that before six months rolled round, Alabama would be a 'Whig' State. The organs at Tuscaloosa have endorsed what was said by the letter writers, but to our State remains true to the Democratic cause. We wonder if the wigs when they hear the news in Philadelphia and New York, will 'ring their bells and fire their cannon,' and hold a grand jubilee on the occasion. Such appear to be their practice, whether they succeed or not. They may rejoice, but we assure them, that their supporters here are waiting in the extreme. The late canvass has 'struck terror into the soul of Richard.'"

10. *Rhode Island.* This State has constantly voted against Gen. Jackson, and the State government has also been against him, although by a union of the antimonies with the democrats a majority was formed in the last Legislature against the federal party. The election which has just taken place, has resulted in a gain of two federal members of the Legislature. But should the union of last year continue, Mr. Potter, the administration and anti-masonic candidate, will be elected Senator in Congress; but this cannot be calculated on with any degree of certainty. The Democratic papers in Rhode Island say that the anti-administration Senator cannot be elected—but Rhode Island is an old federal State, and it is safest to calculate she will be found where she always has been, against the democracy.

11. *North Carolina.* The elections took place in August, and resulted in a complete triumph of democracy over nullification and federalism. A strong administration anti-Bank majority is elected to the Legislature. The opposition do not deny, but attempt to console themselves by saying a majority of the members elected are anti-Van Buren. This may or may not be the case, as neither we nor those who make the assertion have any means of knowing. North Carolina will go with the other democratic States for such candidate for the Presidency as the majority shall select.

Here, then, are eleven States, in different sections of the Union, in which elections have taken place since the removal of the deposits, and since Clay, Calhoun and Webster, raised the hue and cry of distress, ruin and revolution, and since the Bank, acting in concert with them, has been trying the experiment of FORCING a renewal of its monopoly. We have stated the result in the different States fairly and candidly, according to our best judgment, after consulting all the facts within our reach; and we defy any man to point out the least advantage which the federal party have gained. Whilst they may have gained strength in Kentucky, Connecticut and Rhode Island, they have lost ground in all the others. And yet, at every election which has taken place at the North and West, the federal leaders at the North have raised the shout of victory, with a view to encourage their friends and enable them to keep up courage until after the election in Maine, which takes place to-day. But having pursued the same course in 1828 and again in 1832, the federal boastings this year cannot have produced a particle of effect. The people

place no sort of reliance upon their statements, so many times have they deceived them.

The result of the elections which have already taken place, has nearly annihilated the hopes of the federal Bank leaders, and those which are to take place in October, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, will no doubt satisfy them how vain and how futile it is for the Bank aristocracy to wage war with a roused and indignant people.

VERMONT ELECTION.

New Hampshire Patriot, Extra, Sept. 6th, 1834.

The election for Members of Congress and for State Officers took place in Vermont last Tuesday. As far as information has been received, the accounts are most cheering. They prove that the opposition party in that State, combining the old Federal and Anti-Masonic parties—is fast crumbling away. Washington County for the first time has given a Democratic majority of nearly Five Hundred for the Jackson candidate for Congress: the Democrats of Montpelier gave the largest vote that was ever given in that town—353 for the Administration, to 258 for the Federal and Anti-Masonic ticket. In 39 towns the votes were for General Fletcher, the Jackson candidate, 2875—for Upham, Federal and Anti, 2130—for James, 972.

A letter from Lyndon, dated Sept. 4, says: "I give you the result of the election for Members of Congress in 32 towns in this district. Fletcher, 2659—Upham, 2040—Scattering, 618—leaving a majority of one over the whole: there now remains but little if any doubt of Mr. Fletcher's election."

The great and unparalleled increase of the democratic party in Vermont at this election proves that the honest yeomanry of New England, will repudiate the Bank and its AT-TORNIES IN CONGRESS.

It will be remembered that hitherto every member of Congress and every department of the State Government in Vermont, has been opposed to Gen. Jackson.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wilmington, Windham County, Sept. 2, 1834.

"Our Representatives have just been elected by 32 majority over Whigism and Antimasonry. Votes for Governor—Bradley 125, Palmer 85, Seymour 18. For Congress—Robinson, democratic, 115, Pettibone, anti, 64—Hall, federal, 41, Scattering, 16.

"Pettibone avowed himself hostile to the Bank in the Convention that nominated him; and, I understand if elected, he would pursue the course of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island. You will perceive we have given 148 majority against Hall, the federal candidate and present representative. I think we shall defeat Hall, and ultimately elect Pettibone.

"Whittingham Election. Governor—Bradley, democratic, 116—Palmer, anti, 102.—Congress—Robinson, 96—Hall 62—Pettibone 18."

The votes in Burlington were—Governor, Bradley 223—Seymour 219—Palmer 13.—For Congress—Van Ness 229—Allen 220. A letter from that place says, there will be no choice of a member of Congress, and probably no election of Governor by the people.

Burlington is the seat of the Branch Bank, and it was represented that the Jackson party was annihilated in that town.

A letter from Bennington, returning several towns, says—"The result is very encouraging to the Democracy of the county. It shows a gain, notwithstanding the flood of panic speeches which has been poured in upon us. Should the opposition continue the same course during another session of Congress, the State will be regenerated."

A letter from Windsor says—"Whigism is overboard in this State. It is doubtful whether one of the present Members of Congress is re-elected. So much for the U. States Bank! The Jackson party has gained much in this State."

MORE INSULTS TO FARMERS,

From Peleg Sprague's Boston Aristocracy.

Our readers will recollect the declaration of the Boston Courier, undertaking to abuse the "agricultural portion of community," by declaring that it was as "proper for a blacksmith to undertake to repair watches, as a farmer, in general to legislate." His 'HUGE PAWS' the Courier, are unfit to touch the Statute Book!

An intelligent Farmer, who was a subscriber to that paper, sent the editor this letter:

Hubbardston, Aug 13, 1834.
SIR—The six months for which I subscribed for your paper has about expired; as my Huge Paws are not adapted to handle such a pure sheet, you will please discontinue it at that time.
Yours, &c.

This letter is replied to by the editor of the Courier as follows:

"The 'Huge Paws' which you frankly admit are not adapted to handle the Courier, cannot belong to a respectable and intelligent farmer; and whether they be the property of a fool or knave, or to a tool of Jacksonism, which is compounded of both, the honor you have done the Courier is duly estimated. THEY ARE DOUBTLESS BETTER ADAPTED TO SUPPLY THE PURPOSES OF MUCK-RAKE OR A DUNG FORK, THAN TO HANDLE NEWSPAPERS. Newspapers are intended for the use of men, whose skulls are not quite so solid as an anvil, nor so empty as a bladder. Straw and thistles furnish food better adapted to your nature, and by a moderate use of such aliment, and avoiding all exciting meats and drinks, you may

soon become a very sober and respectable—jackass."

FARMERS OF MAINE! Hear this organ of the Aristocracy of Massachusetts, declaring that citizens of your order are better qualified to handle "A DUNG FORK, THAN TO HANDLE NEWSPAPERS"—and that "STRAW AND THISTLES FURNISH FOOD BETTER ADAPTED TO YOUR NATURE;"—and by the use of these you may become "very sober and respectable Jackasses!"

Remember this was said in reply to a gentleman who dared to stop the Courier, on account of the insult offered to the Agricultural community by that paper in its ridicule of their IGNORANCE and "HUGE PAWS!"

E. Argus.

President Jackson has been greeted with a most warm and hearty reception by his fellow citizens in Tennessee. The members of the Tennessee Convention held a meeting at which resolutions were passed, tendering to the President their best respects and warm esteem. The following is the President's reply to the Committee appointed to notify him of the doings of the Convention. It is in admirable taste.

HERMITAGE, August 19, 1834.

GENTLEMEN—The feelings awakened by the proceedings you have first communicated to me, leave me without words to convey an adequate sense of the hour they confer. I can only say that I receive them with the sensibility which is natural to one, who, with a just confidence of his claims to the public sympathy and favor, of which he has enjoyed so great a share, has ever cherished the most sacred respect for the opinion of countrymen, and for the distinction which flows from their approbation and regard. Emanating as they do from a Convention, representing the People in their highest sovereign capacity, establishing the fundamental laws of their government—a people with whose destiny mine was at an early period connected, and who, as familiar spectators or companions, have had a close and intimate connection with my private and public conduct through life, I should be more or less than human if I could receive them without the deepest emotion and the most profound sense of gratitude.

I can declare with truth, gentlemen, that I entered upon the duties of the office I now hold, with reluctance and distrust; and I may add, with despair of discharging its arduous duties, but for the co-operation and aid which I anticipated from the other co-ordinate branches of the Government and the indulgence and liberality of my fellow citizens generally. In this anticipation, particularly as it regarded the People, I have not been disappointed. If I have, therefore, in any moderate degree, in the conflicts which have grown out of the measures of my administration, contributed to advance the prosperity of the country and strengthen the means of its future preservation and union, my success is mainly attributable to my good fortune in being accessible to the sentiment, and in being able to follow the admonition and instruction which it reflected. Under such circumstances, I regard the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of the leading acts of the administration as justly applicable to the discernment, intelligence, and virtue of the People, in whose hands every day furnishes additional proof that the principles of free Government are alone safe.

It is against the great truth that the People are the governing power in a free republic, that much of the violence and asperity which have characterized the conduct of those advocating the Bank monopoly has been directed—not against me, a mere instrument of the laws, whose place is but temporary and will soon be supplied by some one more able to ensure to them a just and wholesome administration. Whatever of detraction, therefore, may have been for the moment aimed at me by this moneyed power, can have no other effect than to satisfy me that my exertions against the corruption and baneful influence have been beneficially felt on the side of the great body of my fellow citizens, in whose hands I shall ever feel safe.

I shall, gentlemen, avail myself of the earliest occasion to visit Nashville for the purpose of paying my personal respects to the members of the Convention, and of manifesting more fully than I can now do, the high sense I entertain of the distinguished honor they have conferred upon me.

Accept for yourselves the assurances of the great respect with which I am very sincerely, your fellow citizen and friend.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Messrs. Allen, Alexander, and J. A. McKinney, Committee on the part of the Convention.

THE FEDERAL PARTY.

A distinguished republican of the State of Maine, in a letter to his correspondent in this town, makes the following suggestion in regard to the name by which the federal party, in justice to posterity, ought to be designated in the democratic papers:

"There is one thing I could wish changed in the N. H. Patriot, as well as in nearly all our democratic newspapers; that is, I never would make use of the name whig, as applied to the federal party. With the present generation it may do no harm; but with generations yet to come, it may do harm. They will know little of the past and our present times but by reading; they will read that fathers who effected the revolution and established a democratic form of government for our country were called whigs; they will also read that the federal party are called whigs in the newspapers of the present day, of both parties, through sometimes ridi-

ish changed in nearly all our I never would applied to the t generation it erations yet to will know little s but by read- who effected democratic form o called whigs; ral party are of the present metimes ridi-

New Federal Badge. In old John Adams' time the federal badge to distinguish them from the "vulgar democrats" was a *black cockade*. The Bank it seems, deeming it necessary that its vassals should wear some distinctive mark, has coined for them a metal button which the Albany Daily Advertiser thus describes:

"The Whig Button. A new article will soon be prepared for delivery, in the shape of an elegant gilt button, prepared for waistcoats, which will find favor in the eyes of many good citizens. The face of the button contains the device of the cap of liberty, and the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*." The reverse is inscribed "*True Whigs of '76 and '84*." The whig young men of Philadelphia have generally de-

Many of the bones were in good state of preservation, notwithstanding the unknown centuries which have elapsed since they were here reposed, and I succeeded in tracing out several skeletons nearly entire without difficulty. The manner in which the mound was formed is this:—The original bluff, which is composed principally of sand and clay, was excavated about fifteen feet in depth, and over a sufficient space to form the base of the mound. The dead bodies was then arranged on the bottom, and covered over with a stratum of earth twelve or fifteen inches thick; then another layer of bones, covered with earth in a similar manner, until this alternation reached the surface of the

Savage Contest. Extract of a letter from gentlemen in Mississippi to his friend in Lexington, dated Mount Olympus, July 17. A dreadful fight took place in Jackson on Monday evening. Alexander McClung, who is the strong friend of Gov. Rounsell, not long since, in a moment of excitement, pronounced Allen (a lawyer of high standing) a coward and a scoundrel, and applied many other epithets, which Allen having heard of, came to

1000 Lambs
PELTS wanted by
 Paris, August 2, 1894.
 A. ANDREWS & Co.
 of

BLANKS FOR SALE, by
ISAAC HARLOW,
Paris-Hill, 1834.

This image shows a vertical strip of material, likely a book binding or a piece of fabric. The material has a dark, textured surface with a lighter, possibly damaged or worn, edge. The texture appears fibrous or woven. There are some dark, irregular shapes and marks along the edge, suggesting wear or damage. The overall appearance is that of an old, possibly leather-bound book or a piece of aged fabric.

From the Argus.

Brunswick Sept. 5th.

I have during the past week had the pleasure of attending the literary festival of the ancient Institution located in this delightful village—and throughout the whole, well has Bowdoin sustained its high reputation among the classic halls of New England.

On Tuesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. an Oration was delivered before the Athenian Society, by Professor Barnes, of Waterville College. His subject was "The Influence of the Past upon the Present and the Future," and his performance was distinguished by correctness of taste, and simplicity and elegance of style—a train of many thought pervaded the whole, and there was left us nothing to regret but the indistinctness of delivery and the slow and measured tones of the speaker's voice.

At 4 P. M. the Rev. Mr. Vaughan of Salem, Mass. pronounced an address before the Pencil Society. He took a comprehensive view of the Abuses of the Age, and the anarchical tendency of the times, and concluded by expressing his conviction that republicanism would hold but a feeble and transitory sway over that Country in which it had not religion and the correct morals of the people for its basis. Mr. Vose of Augusta followed with a Poem on matters and things in general—in which he satirized many things which deserved satire, and praised many which deserved no praise. The performance though unpretending as regards literary merit, and containing some grotesque ideas, went off well, and fully answered the purpose of its author.

On Wednesday the exercises of the candidates for the "Primum Gradum in Artibus," took place, and the Gentlemen who graduated probably witnessed a more brilliant assemblage both as regards numbers and beauty than any of their predecessors—it was literally a "jam." The performances were generally highly creditable. We heard most of the parts, but many of them were uttered in so indistinct and monotonous a tone that it pained the ear to strive to catch the sense of the speaker.

We heard a gentleman who sat within hearing distance throughout the whole, speak highly of Appleton, Chandler, Smith and Weston. Appleton must certainly possess an elegant mind, and we hope he will continue to cultivate it. His performance was by far the most finished one of the day—but we do protest against the mawkish taste, which can still continue to select such subjects for any public occasion as "The Life of Byron." Causes of Byron's misanthropy or any like subject.—The man has been dead these ten years and every school boy has written his life. It is time at length to let him rest.

On Thursday we had a glorious treat. The Hon. A. H. Everett of Boston delivered an eloquent and critical Oration on "The Characteristics of English and American Modern Literature." It was full of glowing thoughts bro't out in his happiest manner. There was nothing forced, and nothing to be omitted—the fully sustained his high reputation as a scholar and sound thinker. And we feel justified, by the public opinion, that it would read admirably, in expressing a hope that it will ere long be published. The oration was an exceedingly fine appeal to American scholars. Mellen's Poem was as delightful as every thing is from his pen. It was a highly and finely wrought sketch, and clothed in the beautiful drapery of elegant language. It would read finely, and we hope will. In short, this has been a grand gala week for Bowdoin, and must have an influence upon its already high reputation. We are gratified to learn, that there is every prospect of a large class. President Allen is still here.

West Point Academy.—The following extract from the Minority Report of the last visitation of the academy, presented by John Hammi, of Ohio, coincides so entirely with our own views on the subject, that we are very happy to "record" the sentiments, though the board of Visitors refused it:—

"Deeming it unnecessary to inquire whether a military academy is necessary and proper for the existence or support of a free republican government, when every citizen will be, at all times ready to stand forth in the defence of the liberty and independence of his country,—the undersigned will proceed simply, to make a few observations, which, he thinks, may justly be presented, with regard to the administration, and as suggestions for the improvement of this establishment.

By reference to the history of the military school at West Point, it is worthy of remark, that in the early usage of the government of the institution, the pupils were selected, mostly, from the indigent sons of that class of revolutionary worthies who had shed their blood in defence of our national rights and independence. It would seem, then, that this institution was principally designed by its founders, for the education of indigent and meritorious young men.—A list of those, however, who have been admitted as cadets, shows conclusively that a large portion of them have been drawn from the rich, the influential, and the wealthy classes of the community; and this, doubtless, may be attributed to the power of nomination and selection being lodged in the hands of the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

That such a mode of recommendation and selection is every way objectionable and unjust, there certainly can be but one opinion among men of candid opinion and impartial minds; to say nothing of the bad policy of educating and rearing up, either for the army or for the walks of civil life, the sons and relatives of the rich and powerful, at the public expense."

A MOROSE MAN is like a piece of knotted wood, every thing goes against the grain with him. He is impatient of every thing but his own humor, and endures that no longer than it is in opposition to something else. He approves of nothing but in contradiction to other men's opinions, and like a buzzard delights in nothing more than to flutter against the wind, let it be which way it will. He is made up of cross-crosslets, and always counter-changed; for when he is joined with white, he is sure to be black, and black with white. He esteems all men extravagant but himself, as those who have the jaundice think all objects yellow, because their own eyes are so. He is a strict observer of his own humor, and would have every man else so too, otherwise he retires to solace himself with his own complacency; and as great men keep natural fools to please themselves in seeing somebody have less wit than themselves—which they would never do unless they kept such of purpose—he delights in his own folly, and the more ridiculous it is the better he is pleased with it. He is very nice and thrifty of his conversation, and will not willingly afford it, but where he thinks to enjoy the greatest share of it himself, in which he is often mistaken; for none endure him better than those that make him their sport, and laugh at his folly, when he thinks they do it at his wit. He abhors a stranger, because having no humanity he takes him for a thing of another kind and believes it too difficult a task ever to bring him to his humor. He hates much company though it be ever so good; for the more there are, the less share he has of his own humor, which is all he values or looks for. He rolls himself up in his own humor, and pleases himself with that which offends all others. The choice of his humor exposes his ignorance, as empty boats sail best against the stream. He is like a windmill that never moves, but when it is planted directly against the wind.—*Hartford Pedlar.*

Perhaps the most important time in the life of a person born with a predisposition to consumption, is that of puberty, comprising from the commencement of rapid growth to the full consolidation of the system, about or after the twenty-first year. In most young people, the transition from adolescence to maturity, is so rapid, that for two or three years all the animal powers are tasked to enable nutrition to keep pace with growth, and a corresponding debility of both body and mind is often observed to co-exist, indicating, in the clearest manner, the necessity of a temporary remission from such studies and occupations as require much mental exertion or confinement within doors. The development of the physical system ought then to be almost exclusively attended to; and when the body has acquired its solidity, the mental faculties will again become active. I have seen instances where a knowledge of the latter fact afforded solid consolation to young men who, while their bodies were growing rapidly, were apt to become despondent, on account of the unusual sluggishness and inefficiency of their intellectual powers. In the course of a few years, when the growth and consolidation were completed the brain vigorously resumed its functions.

In such circumstances, relaxation from study, residence in the country, exercise in the open air, plenty of food, and no care, will often do immense good, if sufficiently persisted in, and go far to protect the careful patient against the future invasion of consumption. Whereas, if, under the mistaken notion that such precautionary measures are a waste of time, a delicate growing youth is allowed to continue at his studies or at his desk till disease has actually commenced, the disappointed parent will often discover that it is too late to alarm when health is gone.—*H. Pearl.*

At any time of life, excessive and continued mental exertion is hurtful; but in infancy and early youth, when the structure of the brain is still immature and delicate, permanent mischief is more easily inflicted by injudicious treatment than at any subsequent period; and, in this respect, the analogy is complete between the brain and the other parts of the body, as we have already seen exemplified in the injurious effects of premature exercise of the bones and muscles. Scrofulous and rickety children are the most usual sufferers in this way. They are generally remarkable for large heads, great precocity of understanding, and small delicate bodies. But in such instances, the great size of the brain and acuteness of mind are the results of morbid growth; and even with the best management, the child passes the first years of life constantly on the brink of active disease. Instead, however, of trying to repress its activity, the fond parents, misled by the early promise of genius, too often excite it still further, by unceasing cultivation and the never-failing stimulus of praise and emulation; and finding its progress for a time equal to their warmest wishes, they look forward with ecstasy to the day when its talents will break forth, and shed a lustre on its name. But, in exact proportion as the picture becomes brighter to their fancy, the probability of its being realized becomes less, as the brain, worn out by premature exertion, either becomes diseased or loses its tone, leaving the mental powers slow and depressed for the remainder of life. The expected prodigy is thus ultimately and easily outstripped in the social race by many whose apparent dull outset promised him an easy victory.

Mechanics. There is a strange dislike to the name mechanic in this country, as well elsewhere; it would almost seem a disgrace to be an industrious or careful man. Each pa-

rent thinks his child superior in intellectual capacity, and capable of filling any station, whatever his ability to qualify him therefor. Hence every where we meet with professional men, who would, doubtless make most excellent mechanics, but, unfit for a profession, they remain all their lives in obscurity and poverty.—Why is this—have not the world yet learned to judge of men by their actions, and not by the business they pursue? Look through the pages of history; whose names are brightest—who have been the benefactors of mankind? Why do we so often find men of sound judgment in all things else, yielding to the dictates of pride and prejudice, and preferring that their children should grow up in idleness, rather than give them such an occupation as would enable them to become useful to themselves and others.—*Weekly Visitor.*

Pretty Good.—Tip was a tippler when we knew him. He was in the habit of lounging about one of the bar rooms, taking every opportunity to get liquor free of expense. It was his peculiar way, when a glass was mixed, and the back of the purchaser turned, to drain the glass and slip slyly off. The hostler had called for a glass of brandy, when Tip came in. He immediately took a drink, and left his brandy upon the bar, while he slipped to the door. On returning, he saw the glass empty and exclaimed, "Brandy and opium! enough to kill forty men! Who drank that poison I had prepared! Tip was frightened—stammered. 'You are a dead man,' says Brush. 'What shall I do,' said Tip? 'Down with a pint of Lamp Oil,' answered Brush—and down went the pint of Oil, and Tip not only got over the poison, but tipping too.

Gov. CHITTENDEN, who was Chief Magistrate of Vermont, was of humble birth, and rose by the force of talent, to his exalted station. Yet while Governor of the Green Mountain Empire, he still continued to keep the same tavern, upon the steep hill side, that he kept for many years before. One evening a waggoner drove up and accosted him thus: "Gov. Chittenden, as Chief Magistrate of Vermont, I render you all due homage; but as landlord Chittenden, I'll thank you to turn out my horses."

GRAPE VINES.—Let the farmer who has not got a good grape vine about his house, mount his horse and go a journey of one 100, 50 or a 100 miles to obtain an Isabella, Catawba, or some other choice native vine. It should make a farmer blush, to say he has no vine to sit under. It implies that he is slow in availing himself of the blessings of Nature—that he cannot think worth of doing to the comforts and pleasures of his wife and children. So says the New England Farmer.

Attention!
WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. at the premises 75 or 80 acres of land lying in Hartford being part of Lot No. 1 in the 17th Range, and being the Farm that Isaac Donney now lives upon.
It is a two other pieces of land lying not far distant, and it will be made known where at the time of sale, owned by Sampson Cole.
DANIEL FLETCHER, Guardian of Sampson Cole.
Buckfield, August 25, 1834.

Valuable Land For Sale.
THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southern part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the undersigned, at a great bargain. For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to CHAS. E. BARRET, MAINTIN GORE, Assignees.
Portland, July, 21 1834.

To the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas next to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford.

OTIS F. MIXER, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, Gentlemen respectfully represents that CYRUS SHAW, late of said Oxford, deceased, on the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being then in full life, by his agreement in writing of that date, by him duly executed, and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey by a good and sufficient deed, to your petitioner, the following described real estate, situated in said Oxford, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a Stake and Stone on the Easterly side of the County road leading from Craigie's Mills, so called, to Norway, and being the most westerly corner of a lot of land conveyed to CYRUS SHAW, late of said Oxford, by the said Shaw, to the said Mixer, by deed, bearing date the 12th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and thence 57 rods East two hundred rods to a white-maple tree, standing on the westerly side of the Little Androscoggin river; thence down said river to a Bass-wood tree, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the corner of said Mixer's land; thence on said Mixer's land south 57 rods west one hundred and ninety-four rods to the bounds first mentioned, containing fifty-one acres thirty-four rods more or less, it being the same lot of land that was formerly bounded to Aden Cleaveland. Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be paid to him three notes of hand of the date aforesaid, the first for sixty-five dollars and ten cents payable the first day of April the next with interest. The second for sixty-five dollars and ten cents, payable in April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, with interest annually. And the third for sixty-five dollars and ten cents to be paid in April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, with interest annually. Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but that the said Shaw has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. And the petitioner further represents that JARVIS S. KEITH, of Oxford, aforesaid, is the legal Administrator of the estate of the said Shaw. Wherefore, he prays your Honor to grant license to the said Keith, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant to the obligation aforesaid.

OTIS F. MIXER.

STATE OF MAINE.
Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1834.

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OTIS F. MIXER.

To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas next to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford.

JAMES HEBBERD, of an unincorporated township in said County of Oxford, called No. 5, in the 1st Range, of said County of Oxford, respectfully represents that CYRUS SHAW, late of said Oxford, deceased, on the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being then in full life, by his agreement in writing of that date, by him duly executed, and here in Court produced, bound himself to convey by a good and sufficient deed, to your petitioner, one lot of land in said unincorporated township. Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be paid to him the sum of fifty cents per acre for the same. Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but that the said Shaw has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. And the petitioner further represents that JARVIS S. KEITH, of Oxford, aforesaid, is the legal Administrator of the estate of the said Shaw. Wherefore, he prays your Honor to grant license to the said Keith, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant to the agreement aforesaid.

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To the Hon. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas next to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford.

JOSEPH C. RICH, of Oxford, in said County, yeoman, respectfully represents that CYRUS SHAW, late of said Oxford, deceased, on the twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, being then in full life, by his agreement in writing of that date, by him duly executed, and here in Court produced, caused himself to convey, by a good and sufficient deed, to your petitioner, the following described real estate, situated in said Oxford, and bounded as follows, viz: The same being all of that part of the Grease lot, so called, in the said town of Oxford, which lies on the Easterly and Northerly side of the road leading from said Oxford to Harrison, in the County of Cumberland, by the house of the said Rich, the same also conveyed by the said Shaw to Albert Shaw. Also, about six acres on which stands the dwelling-house of said Rich, and being a part of the same Grease lot; and bounded on the east, by the road aforesaid; on the north by land owned by Samuel Rich and Heciah Rich, and on the south and west by Jarvis S. Keith. Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be paid to him, for the first mentioned piece, the keeping of two red steers one year old from the 22nd day of February 1831, to the first day of April 1834. And also the hauling twenty cords of hard wood sled wood length, by the first day of January the next. And for the last mentioned piece of land, the sum of four dollars per acre. Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but that the said Shaw has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. And the petitioner further represents that JARVIS S. KEITH, of Oxford, aforesaid, is the legal Administrator of the estate of the said Shaw. Wherefore, he prays your Honor to grant license to the said Keith, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant to the agreement aforesaid.

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STATE OF MAINE.
Court of Common Pleas, June Term, A. D. 1834.

JOSEPH C. RICH, of Oxford, in said County, yeoman, respectfully represents that CYRUS SHAW, late of said Oxford, deceased, on the twenty-second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, being then in full life, by his agreement in writing of that date, by him duly executed, and here in Court produced, caused himself to convey, by a good and sufficient deed, to your petitioner, the following described real estate, situated in said Oxford, and bounded as follows, viz: The same being all of that part of the Grease lot, so called, in the said town of Oxford, which lies on the Easterly and Northerly side of the road leading from said Oxford to Harrison, in the County of Cumberland, by the house of the said Rich, the same also conveyed by the said Shaw to Albert Shaw. Also, about six acres on which stands the dwelling-house of said Rich, and being a part of the same Grease lot; and bounded on the east, by the road aforesaid; on the north by land owned by Samuel Rich and Heciah Rich, and on the south and west by Jarvis S. Keith. Upon condition that your petitioner paid or caused to be paid to him, for the first mentioned piece, the keeping of two red steers one year old from the 22nd day of February 1831, to the first day of April 1834. And also the hauling twenty cords of hard wood sled wood length, by the first day of January the next. And for the last mentioned piece of land, the sum of four dollars per acre. Now your petitioner avers that he has fully performed the condition aforesaid, on his part to be performed, but that the said Shaw has been prevented by death from making and executing a deed as aforesaid. And the petitioner further represents that JARVIS S. KEITH, of Oxford, aforesaid, is the legal Administrator of the estate of the said Shaw. Wherefore, he prays your Honor to grant license to the said Keith, empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant to the agreement aforesaid.

JOSEPH C. RICH.

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